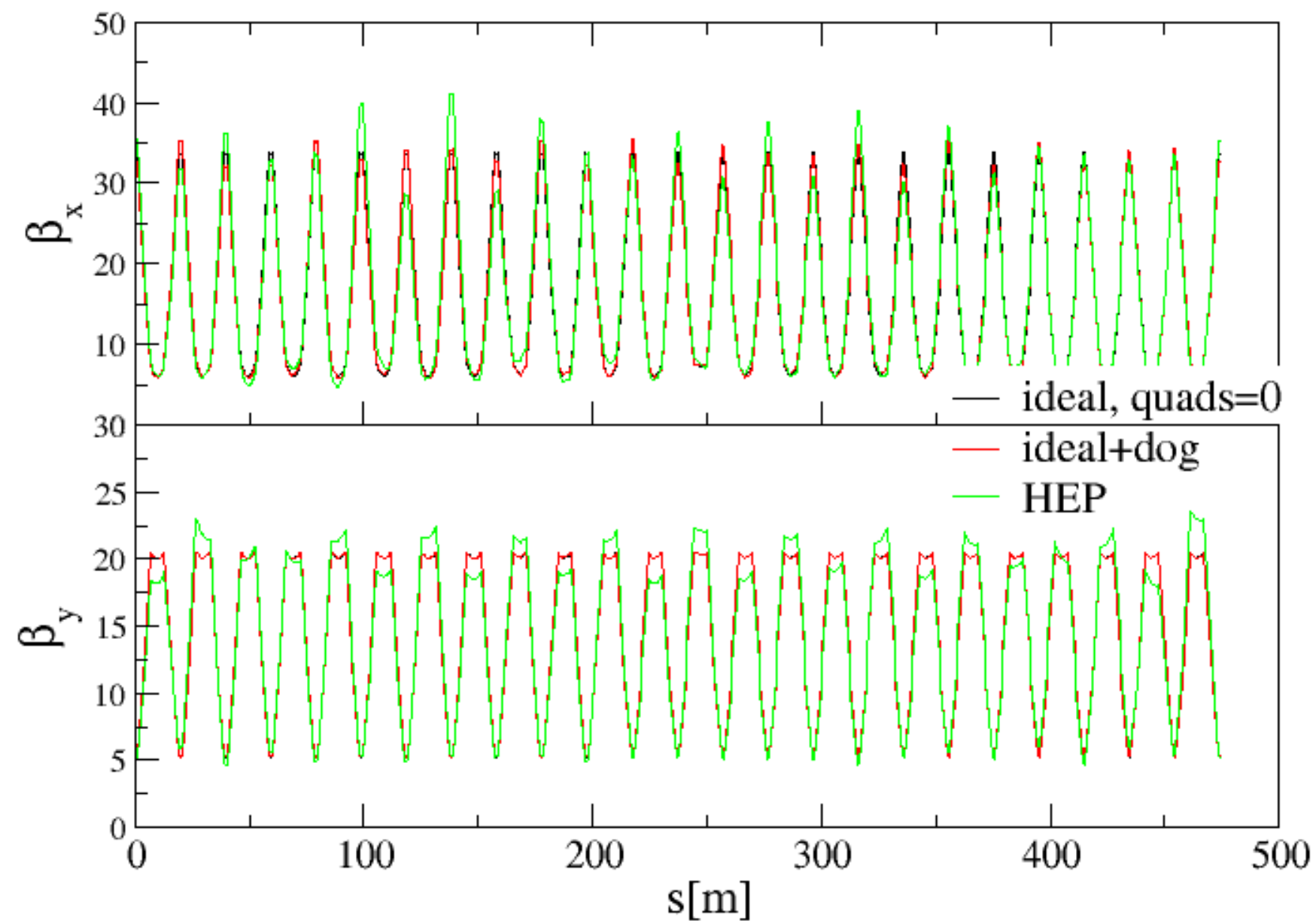
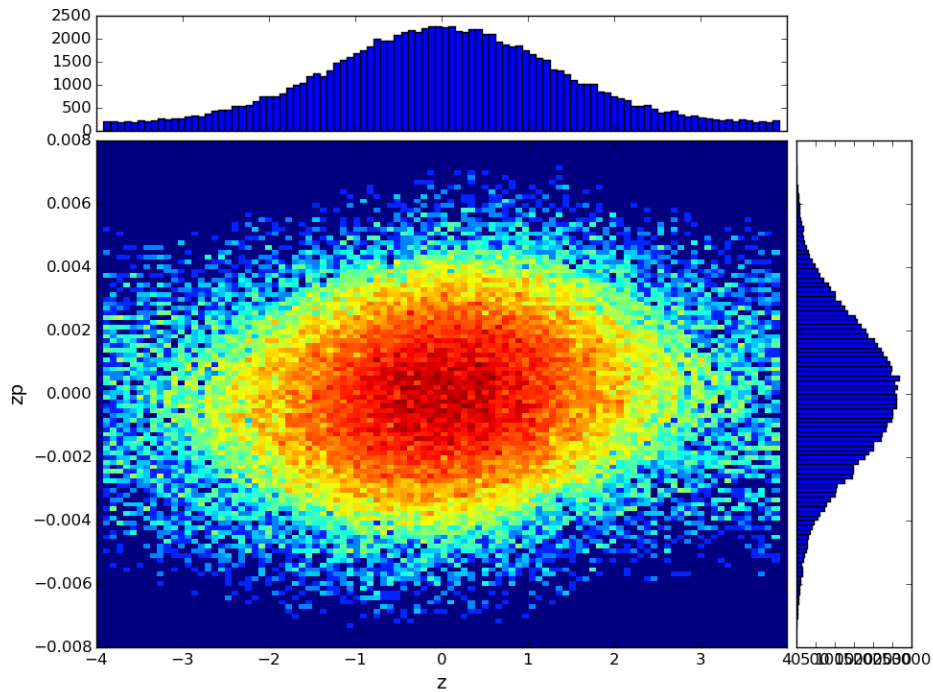


Synergia simulations of Booster beams

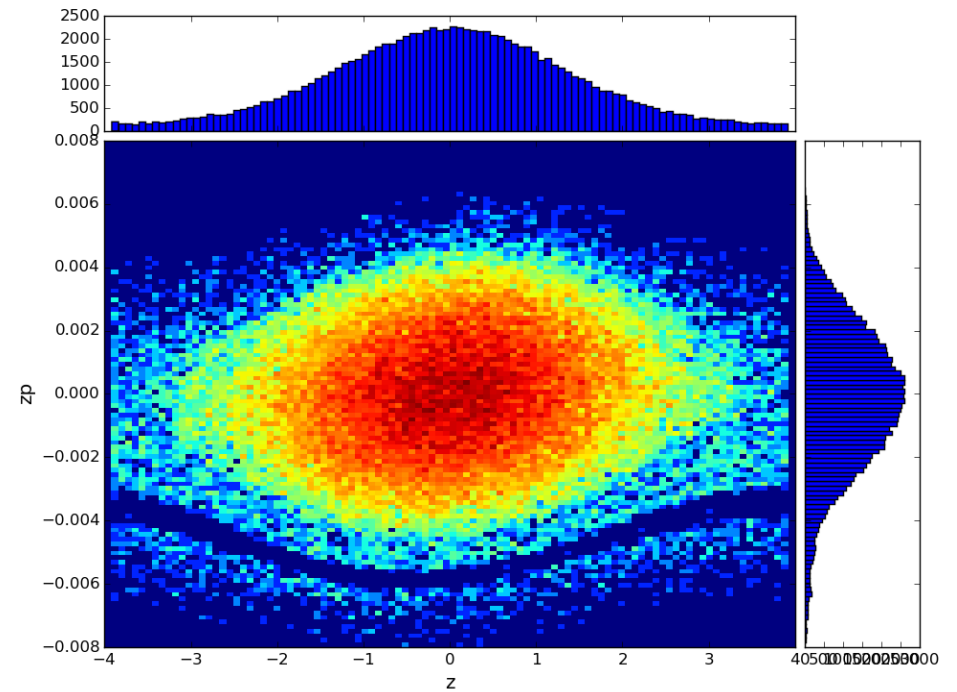


Loss is dependent on the input beam distribution

turn 100



turn 500



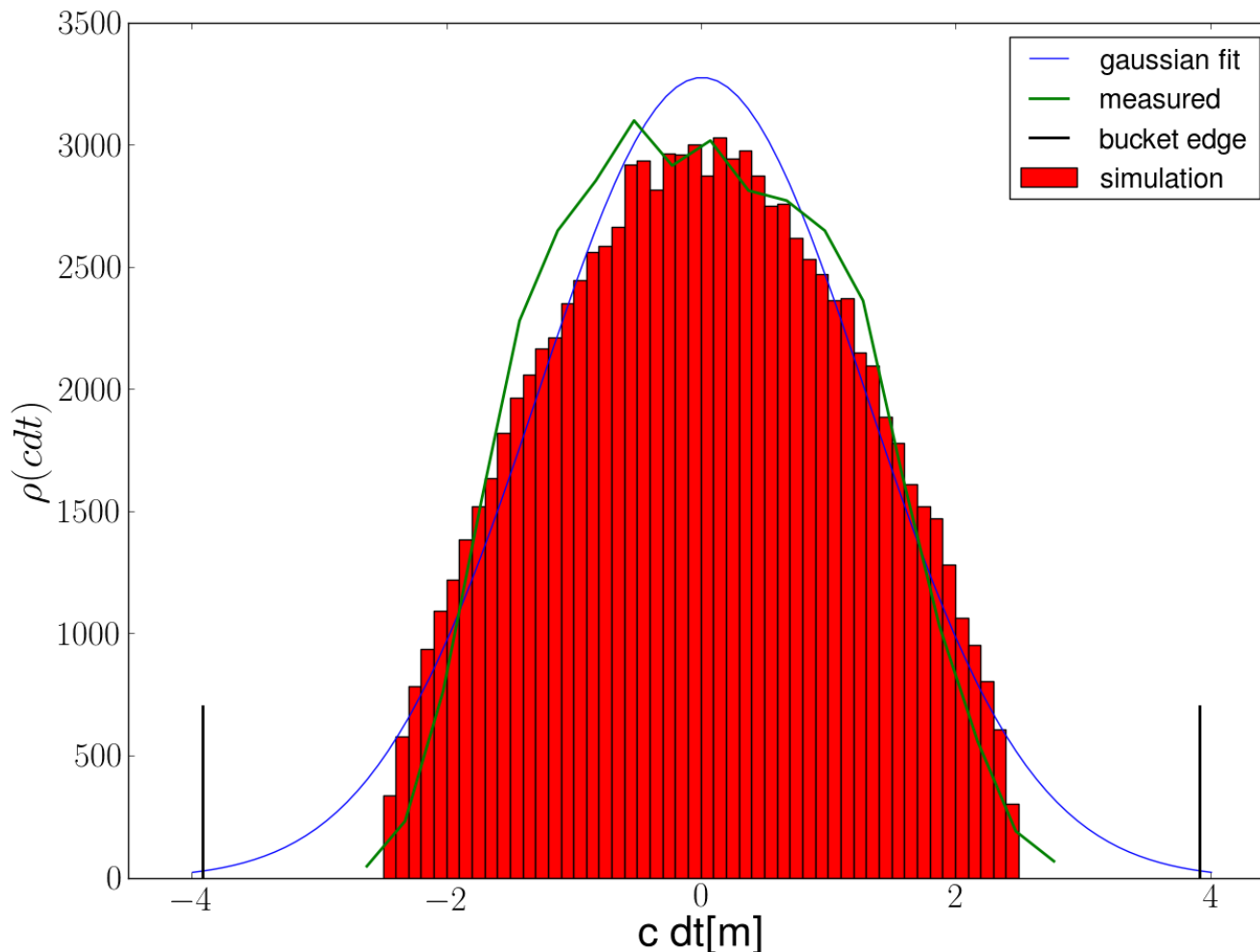
Gaussian beams?

What is the meaning of the rms given by the measurements?

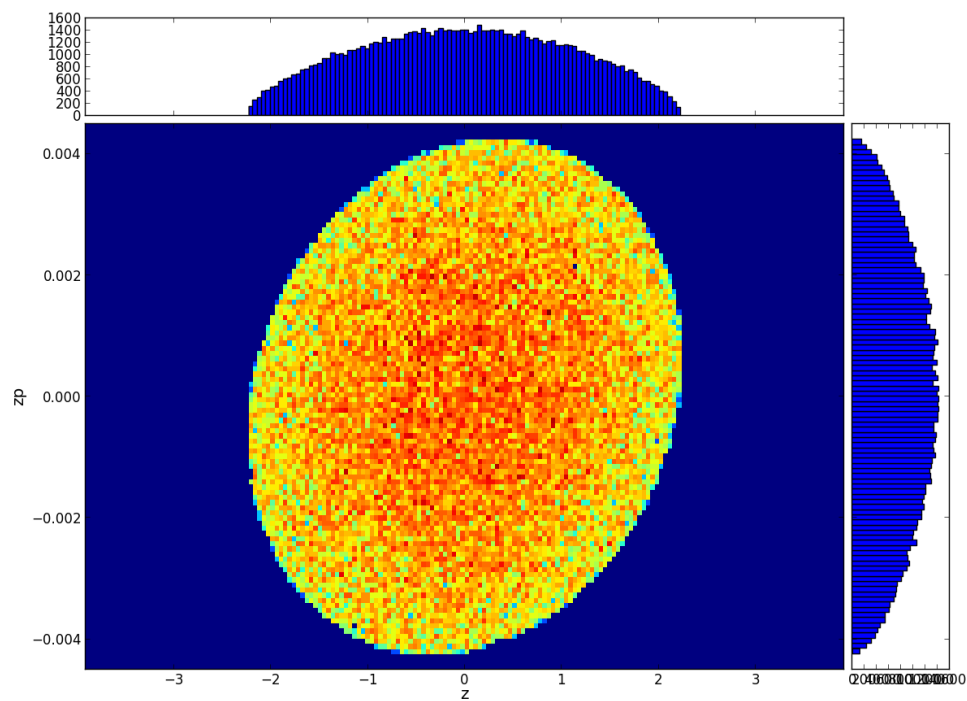
Is it the rms of the distribution or it is the sigma of the Gaussian fit?

Cutting the tails: $\rho(z, z_p) = \rho(J, \Phi) = \begin{cases} e^{-J/\epsilon} & J \leq J_c \\ 0 & J > J_c \end{cases}$

$$\rho(z) = e^{-z^2/2\sigma^2} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{J_c - z^2})$$

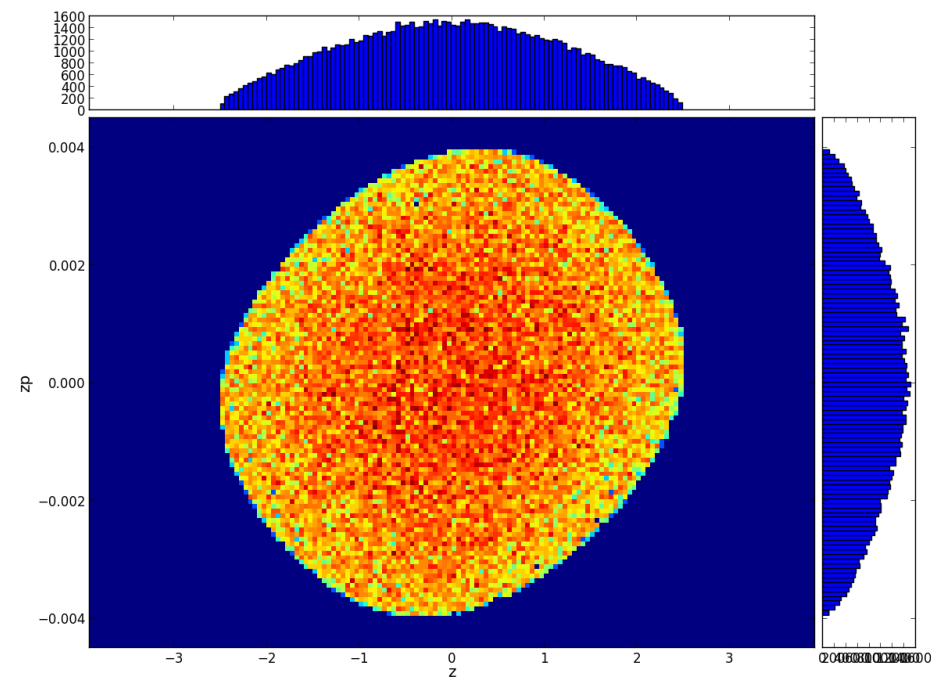


Gaussian fit $z_{rms}=1.2$ m
 $z_{rms}=0.83$ m



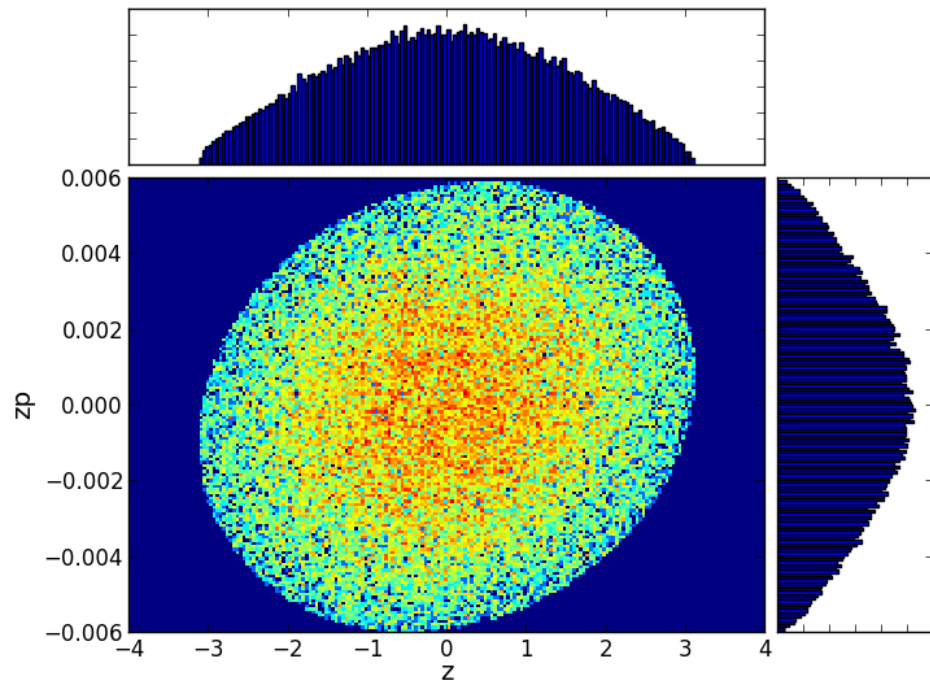
1 order match

$\delta p/p$ larger

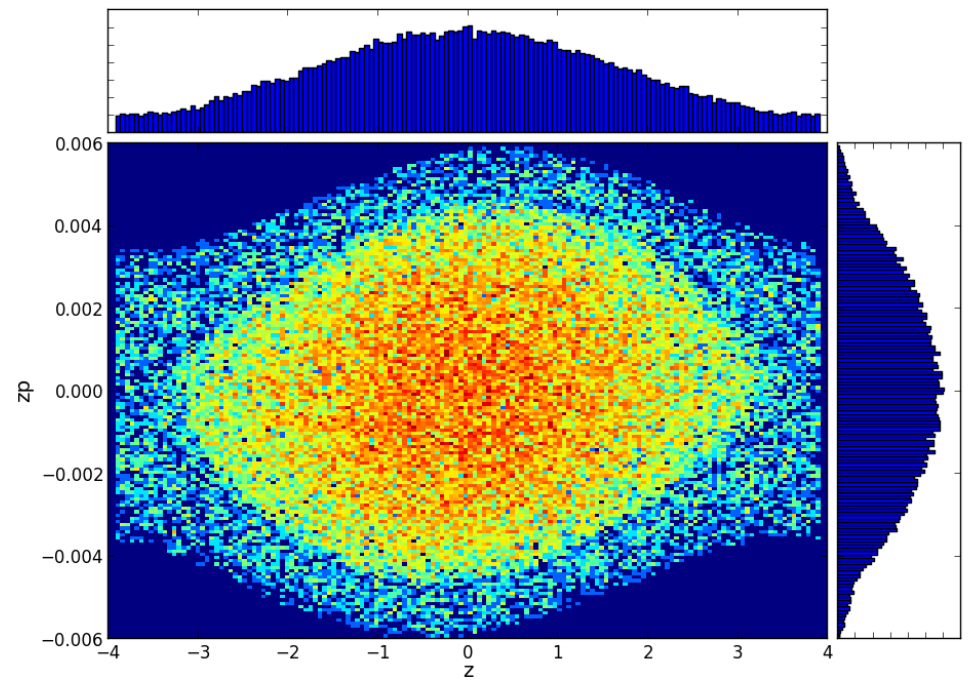


7 order match

1 order match

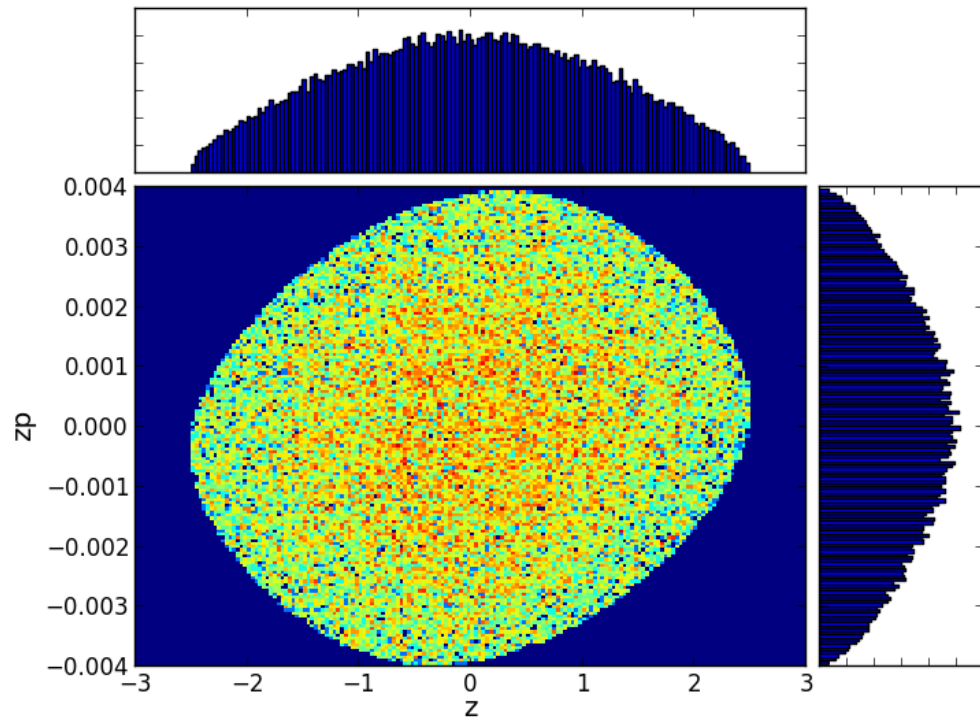


Input distribution

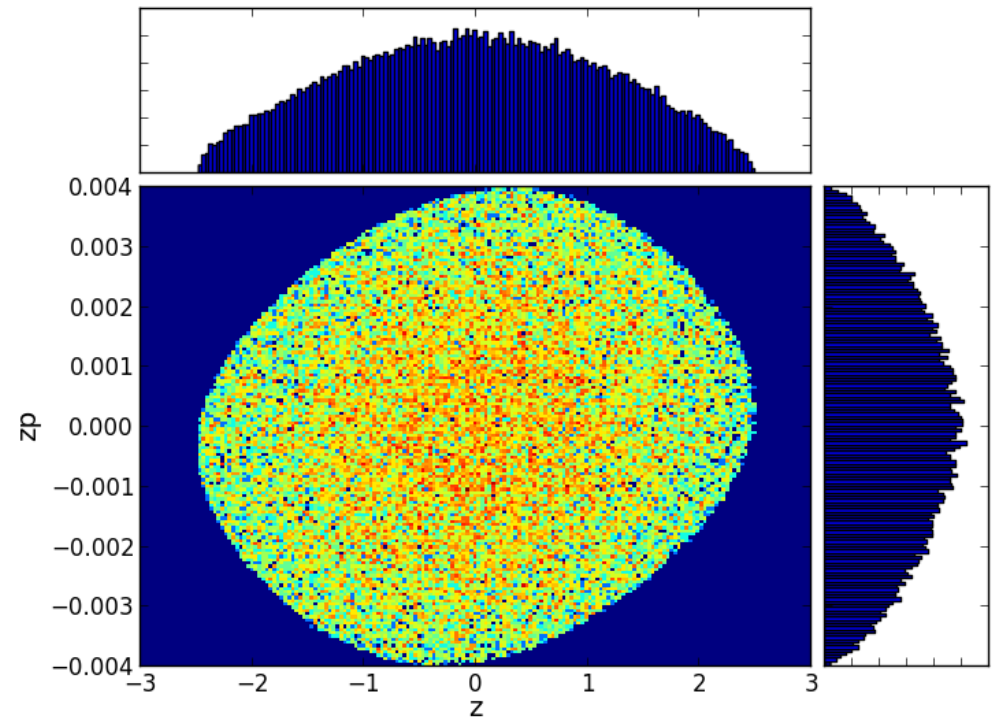


Turn 500

7 order match for the ideal lattice

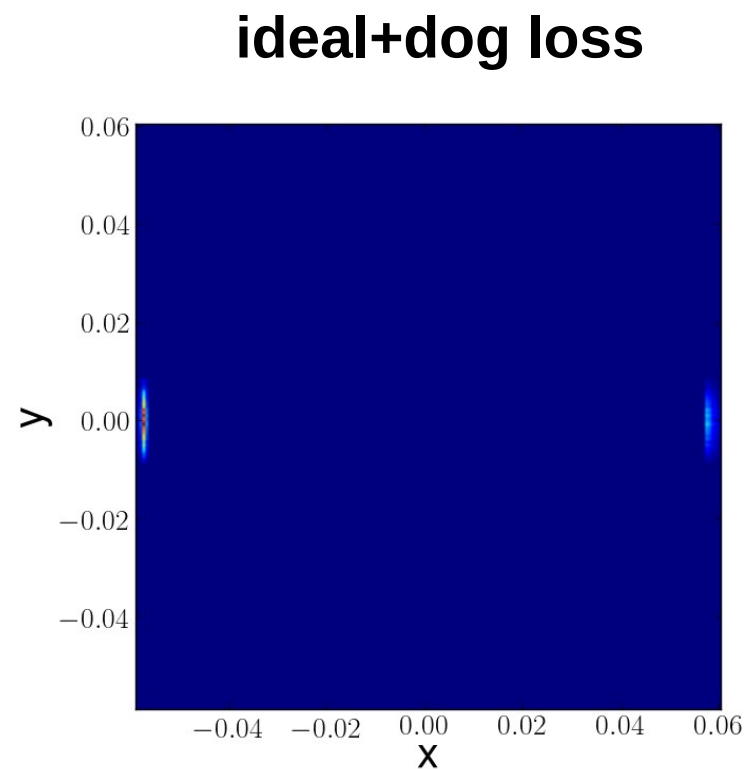
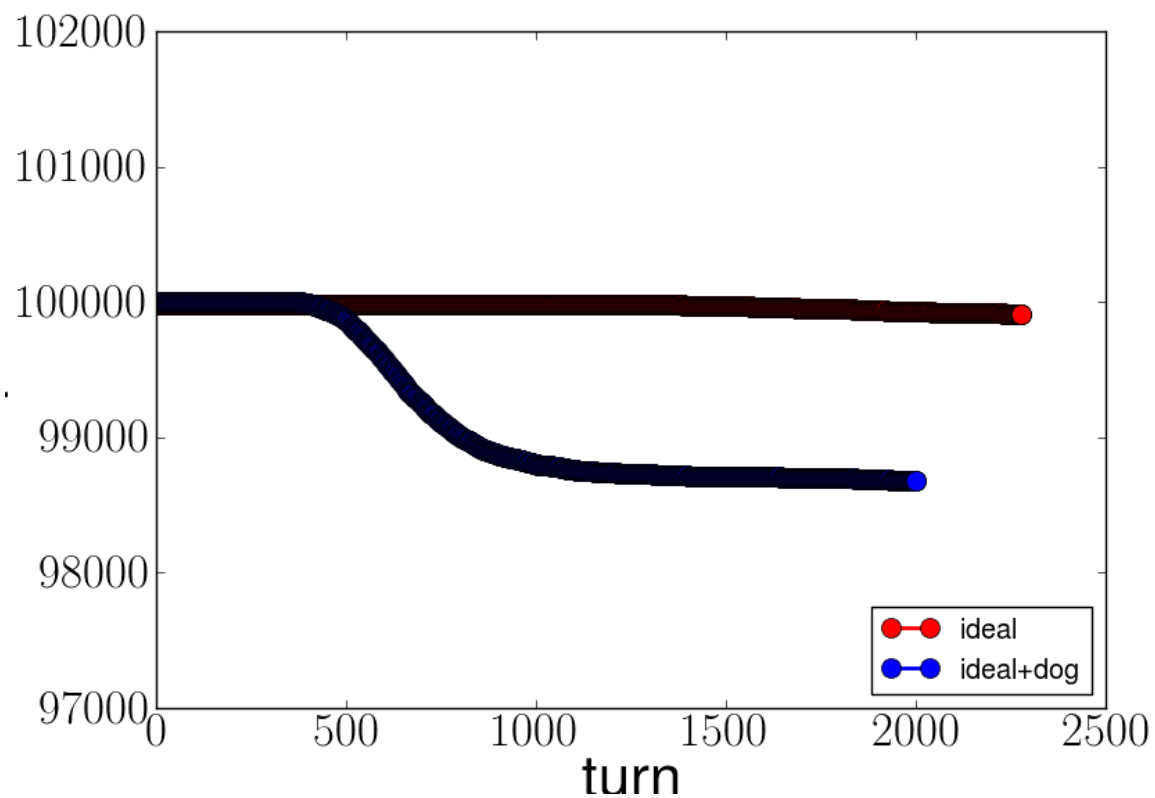


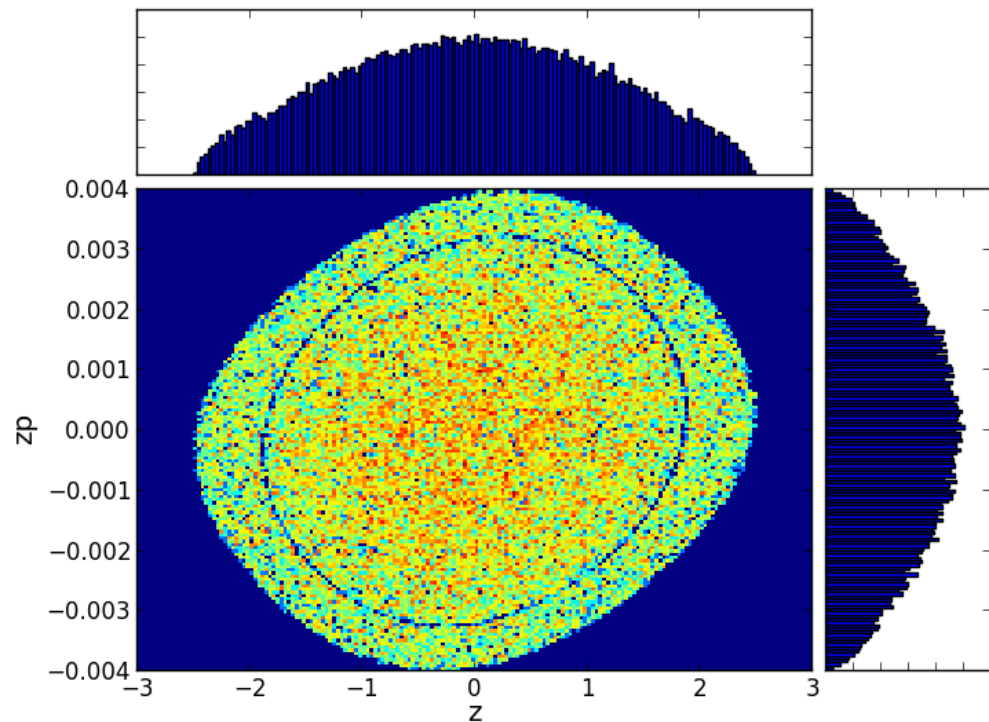
Input distribution



Turn 1000

Comparison ideal lattice with ideal+dogs lattice





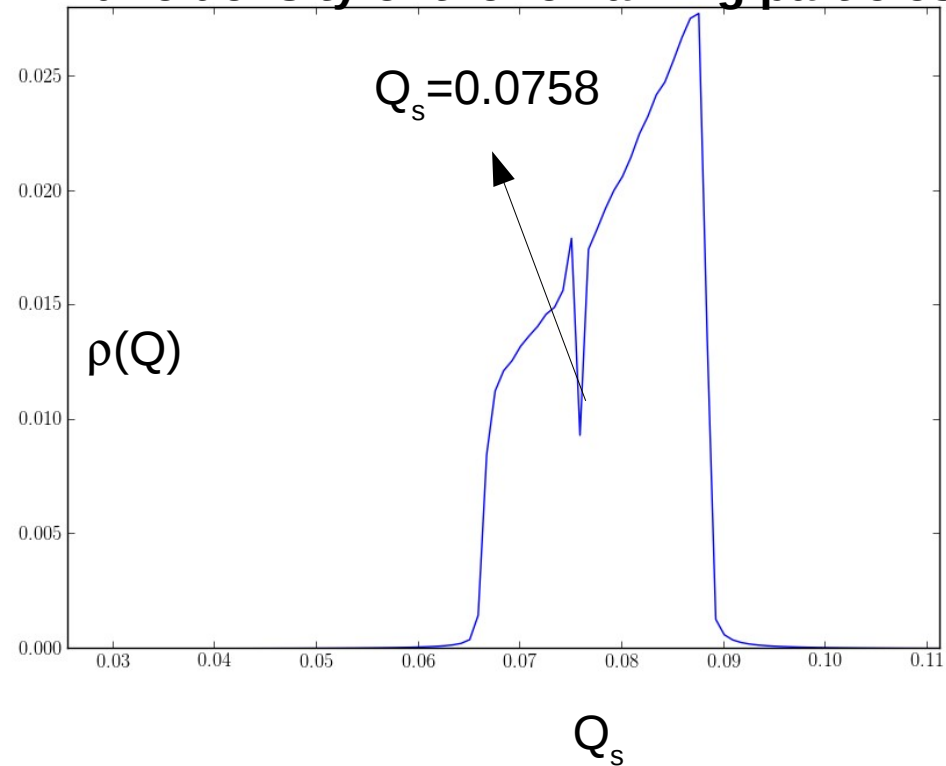
Turn 1900

$$Q_x = 0.7730$$

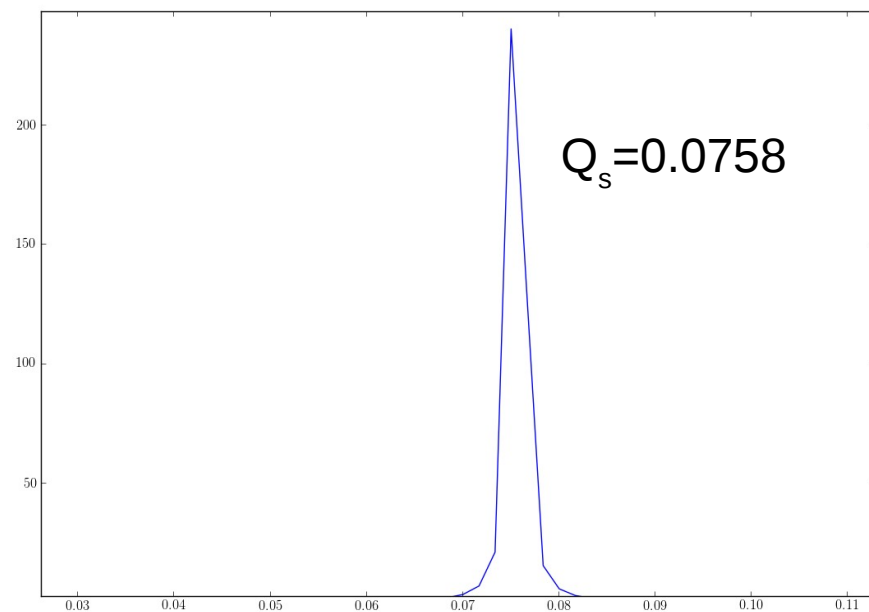
Resonance:

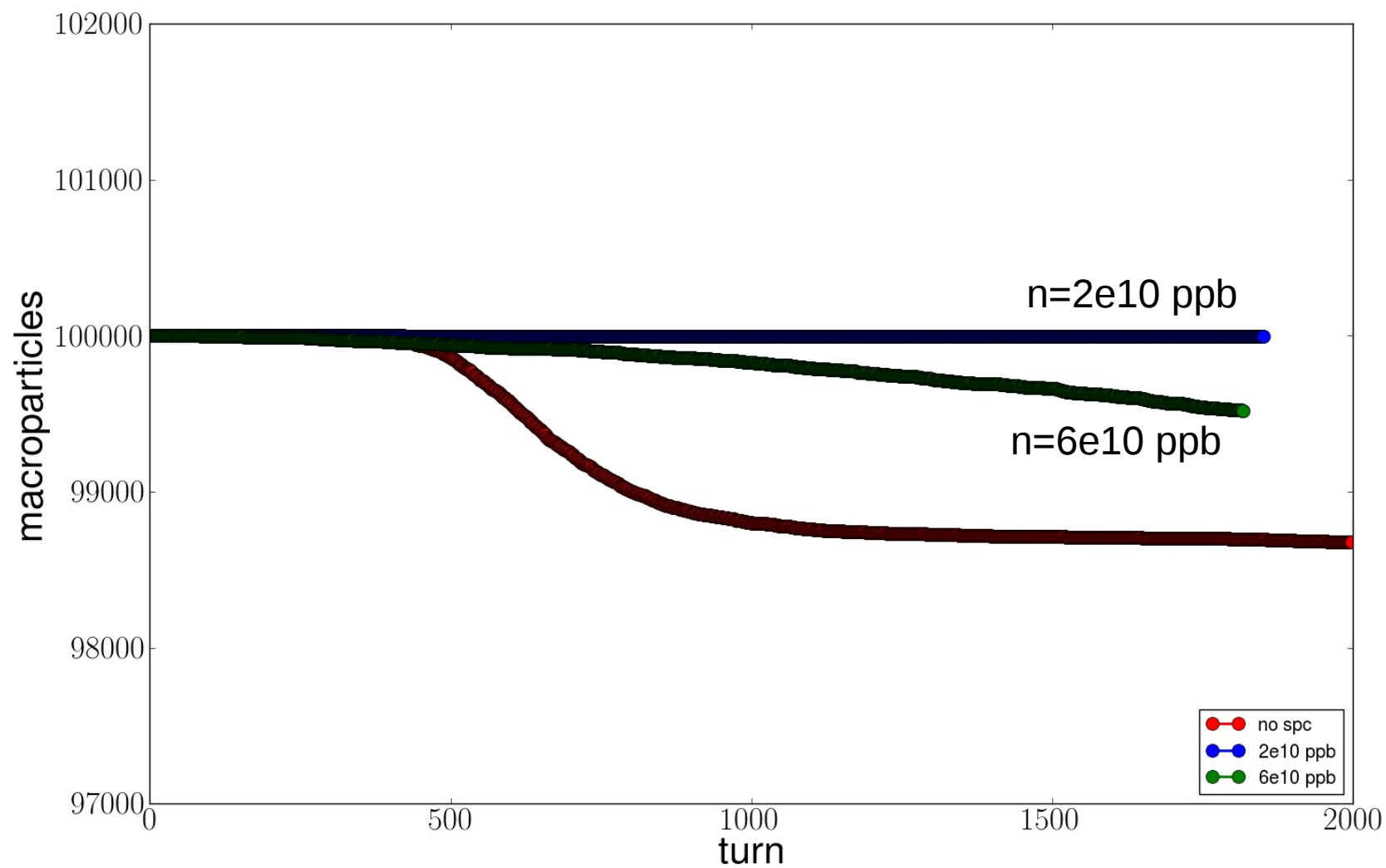
$$3Q_s(J_z) + Q_x = 1$$

Tune density of the remaining particles



Tune density of the lost particles

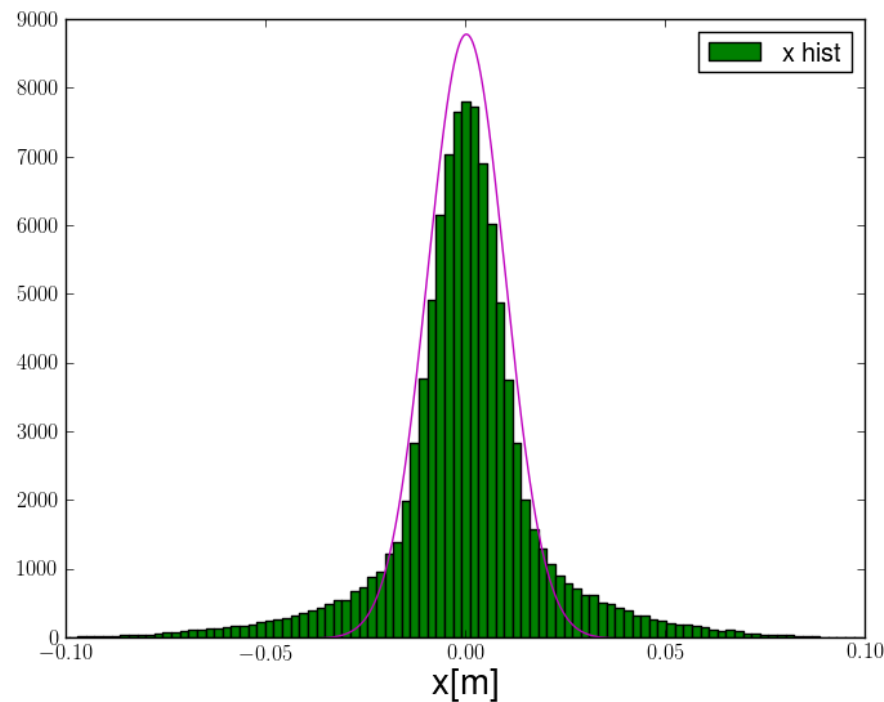




The resonance $3Q_s + Q_x = 1$ has no effect when spc is present

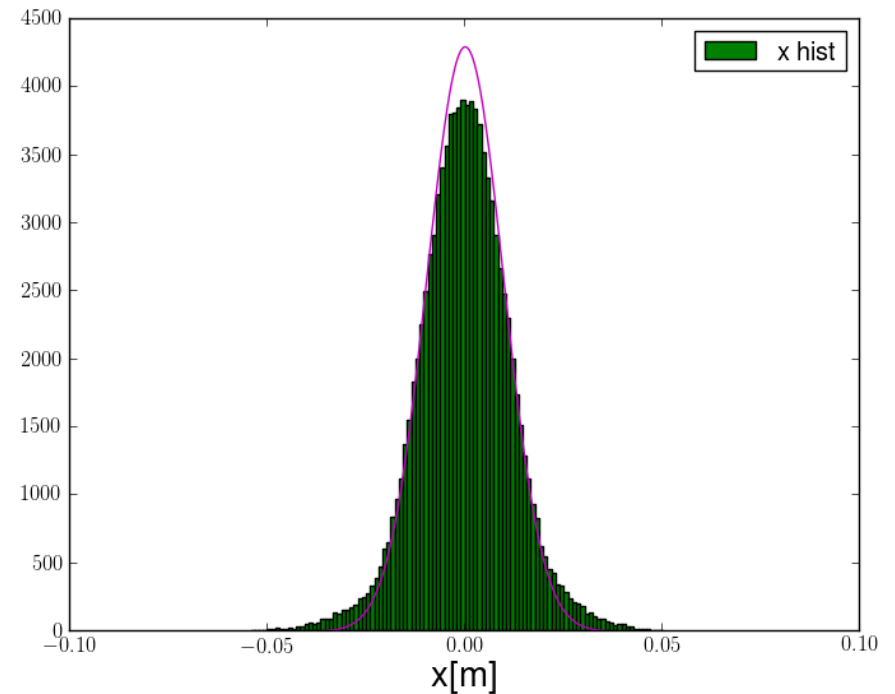
HEP lattice

7 order beam matching not possible for the desired longitudinal distribution



Horizontal profile, 5 order matching

Skew elements off



Reason for failure: resonance $Q_x - Q_s = 0.6666$ ($3Q_x - 3Q_s = n$) for the particles with large z

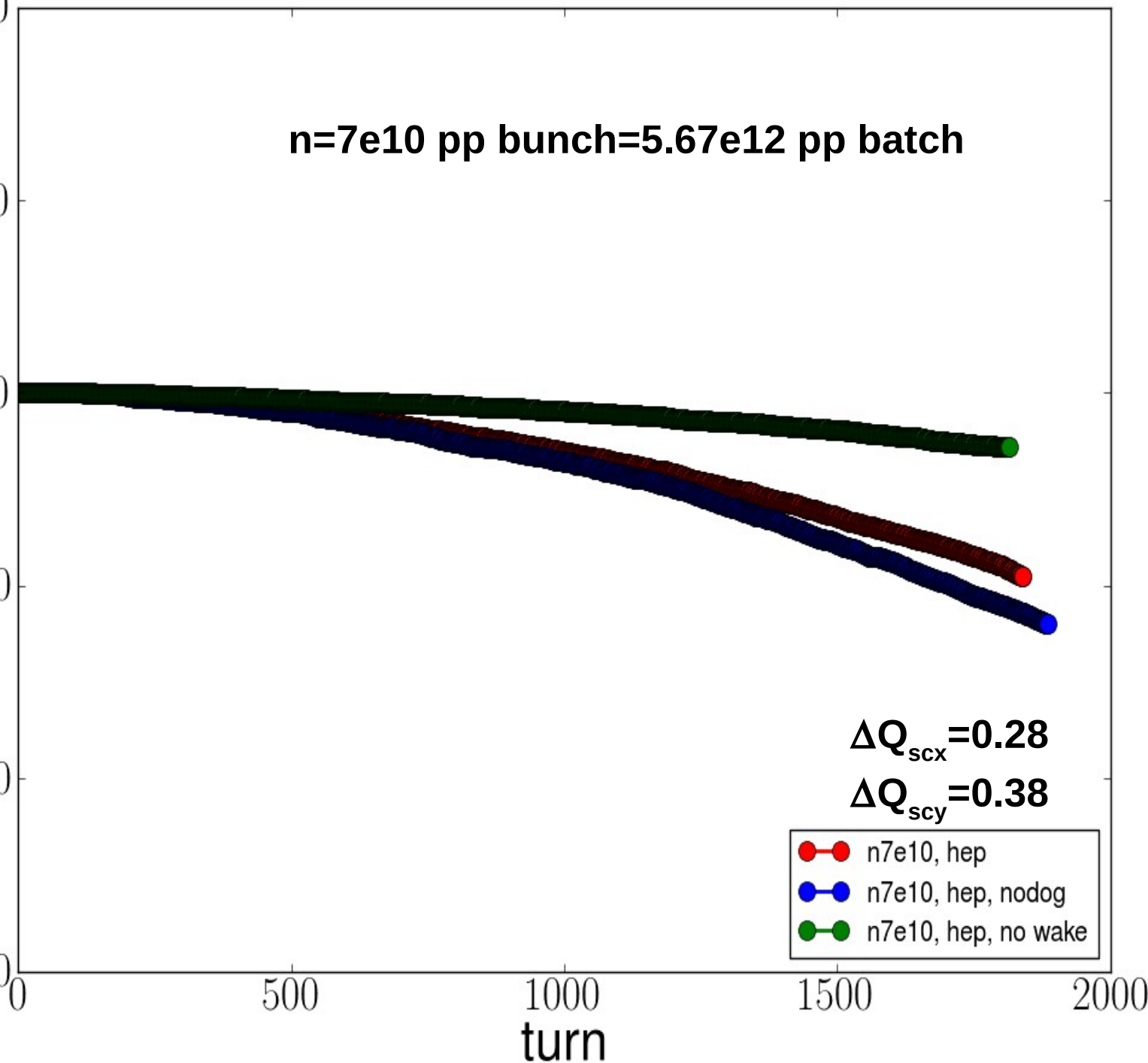
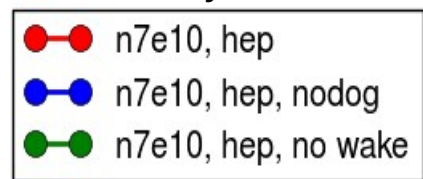
- **Longitudinal-horizontal coupling resonances important for the non interacting beam dynamics**
- **Due to the resonances is not always possible to find a match beam**
- **Since these resonances (probably) are not so important when the space charge effects are considered, I proceed by using as input the ideal lattice match beam**
- **Should the skew quads and the skew sextupoles be turned on in the simulations?**

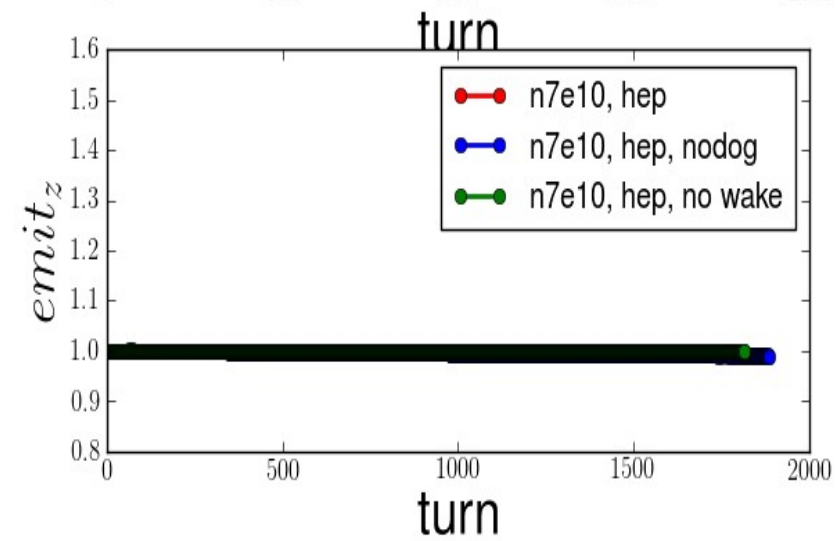
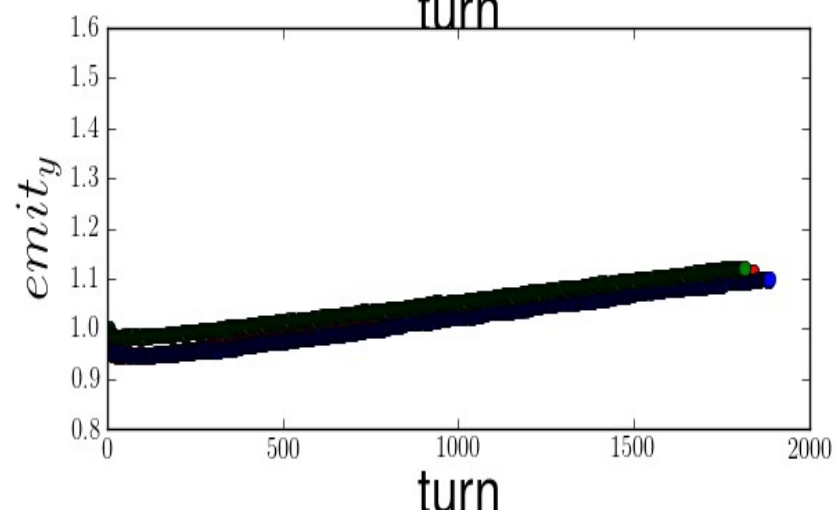
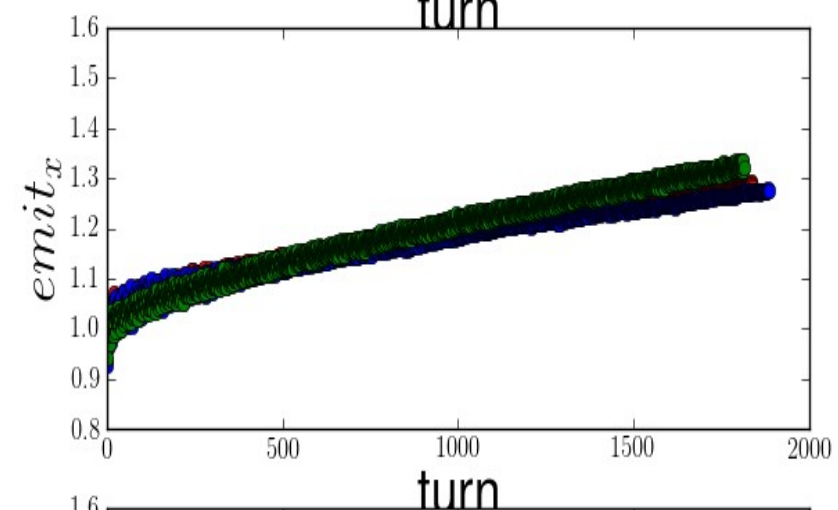
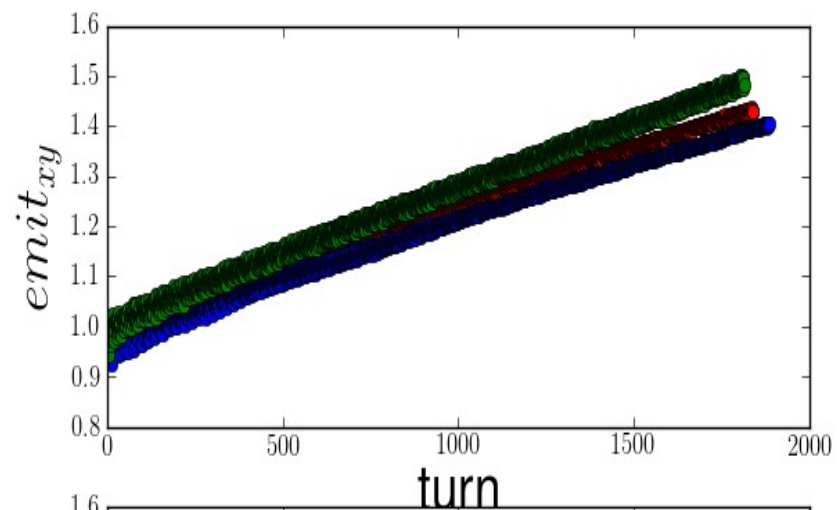
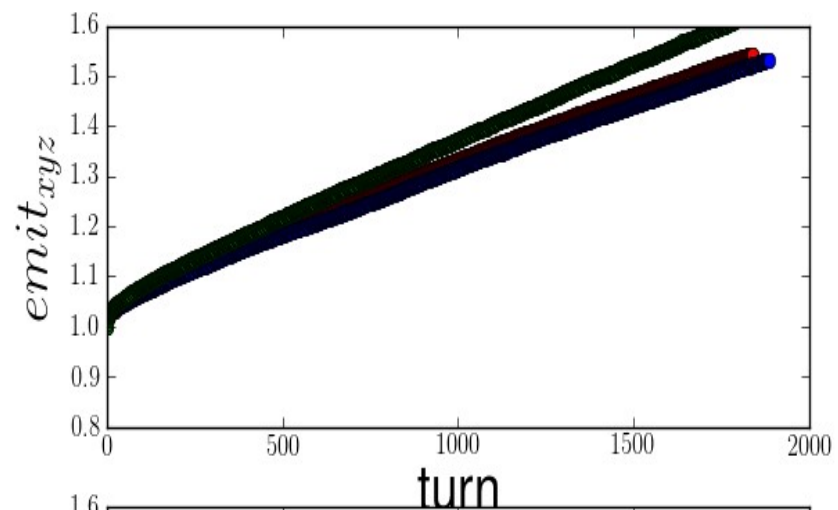
n=7e10 pp bunch=5.67e12 pp batch

macroparticles

$\Delta Q_{scx} = 0.28$

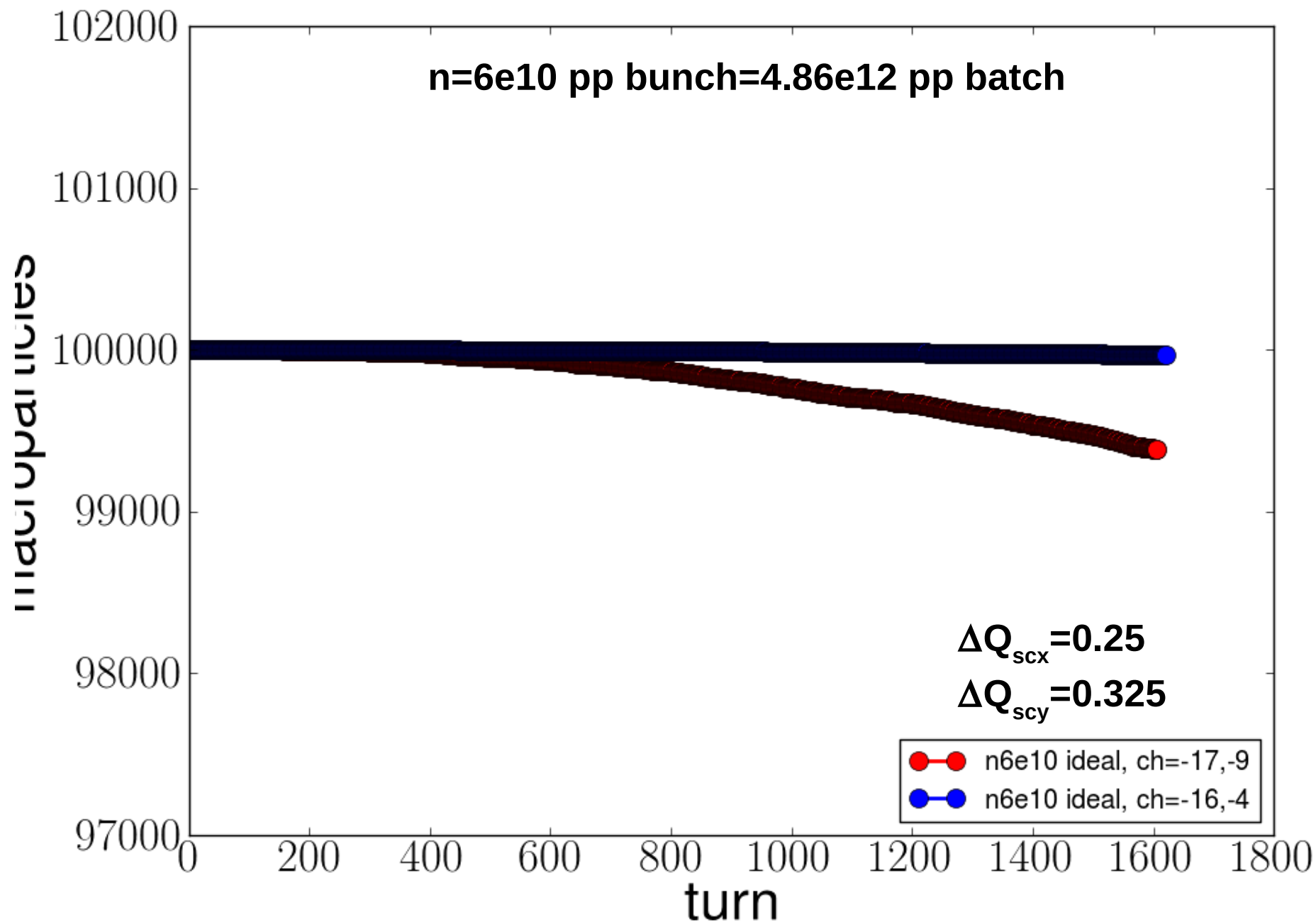
$\Delta Q_{scy} = 0.38$

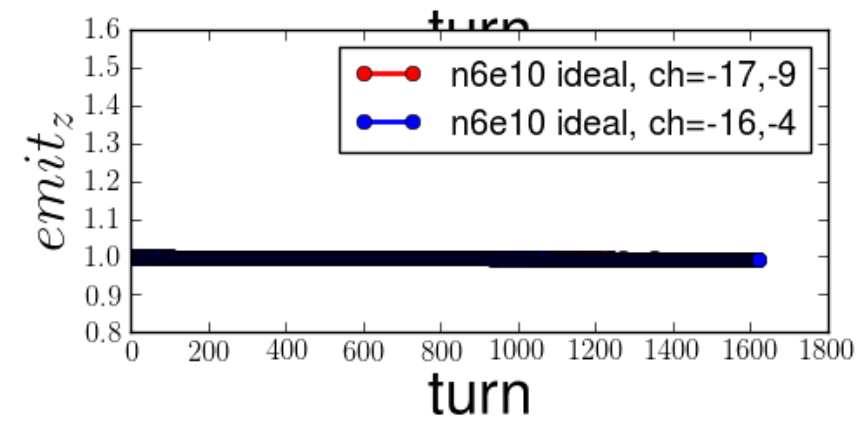
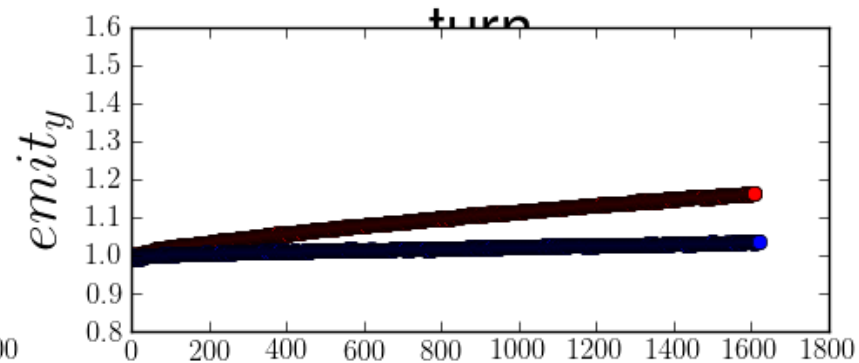
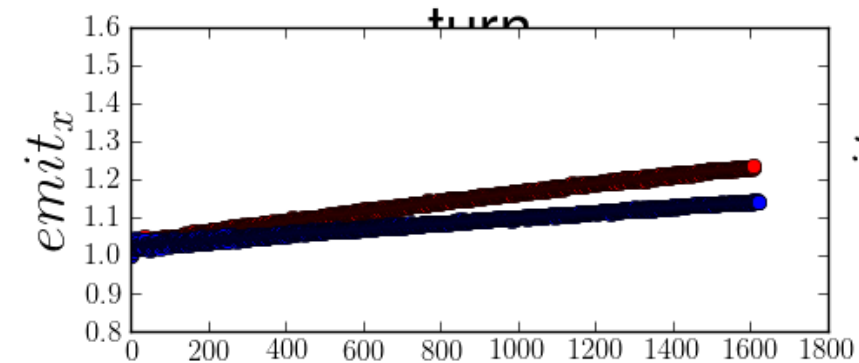
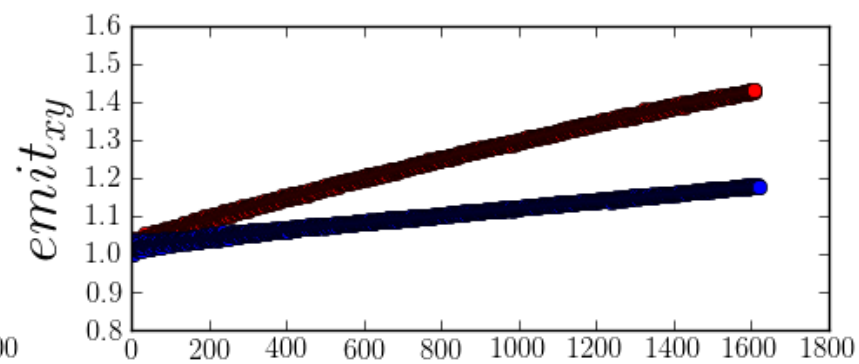
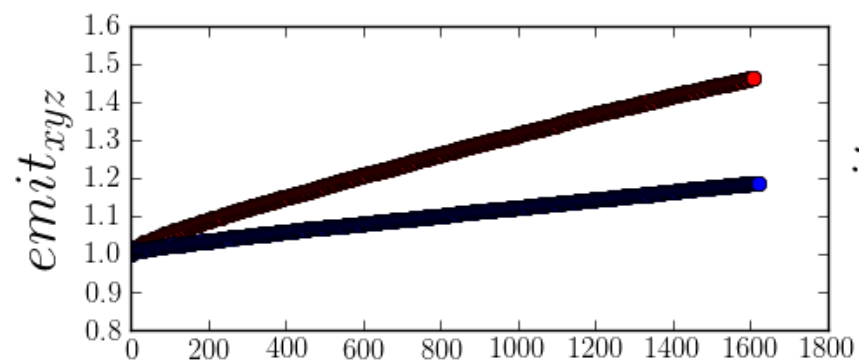




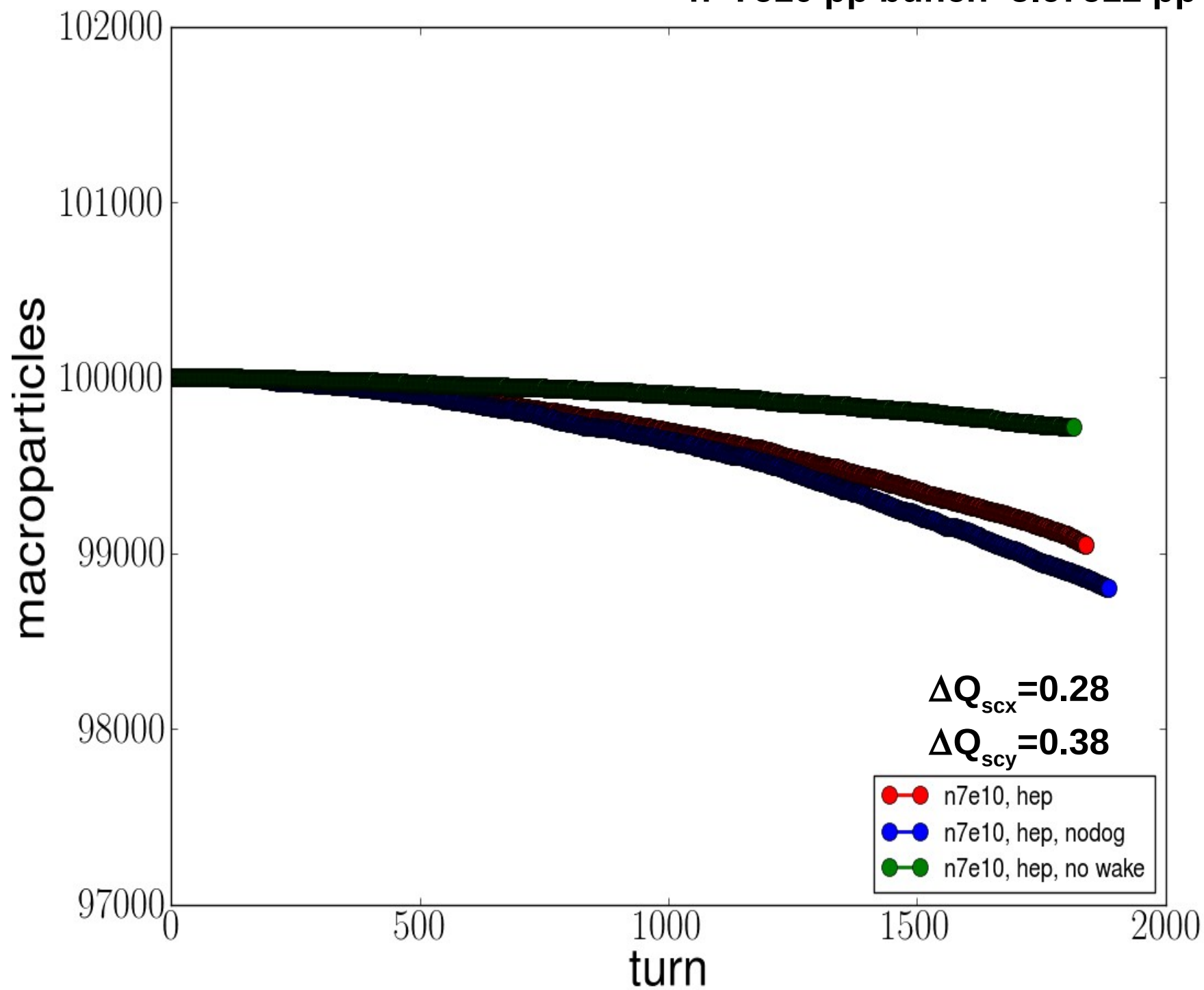
Larger chromaticity , larger beam loss

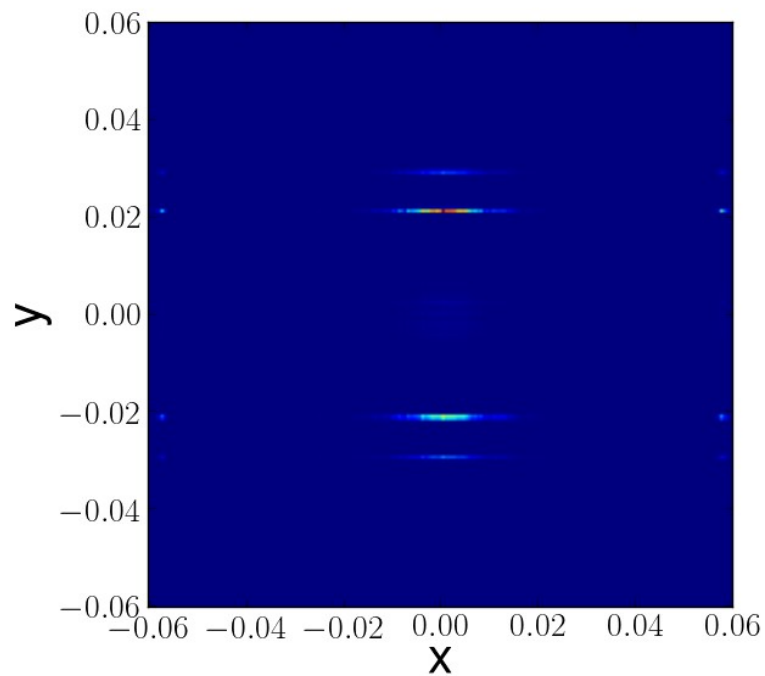
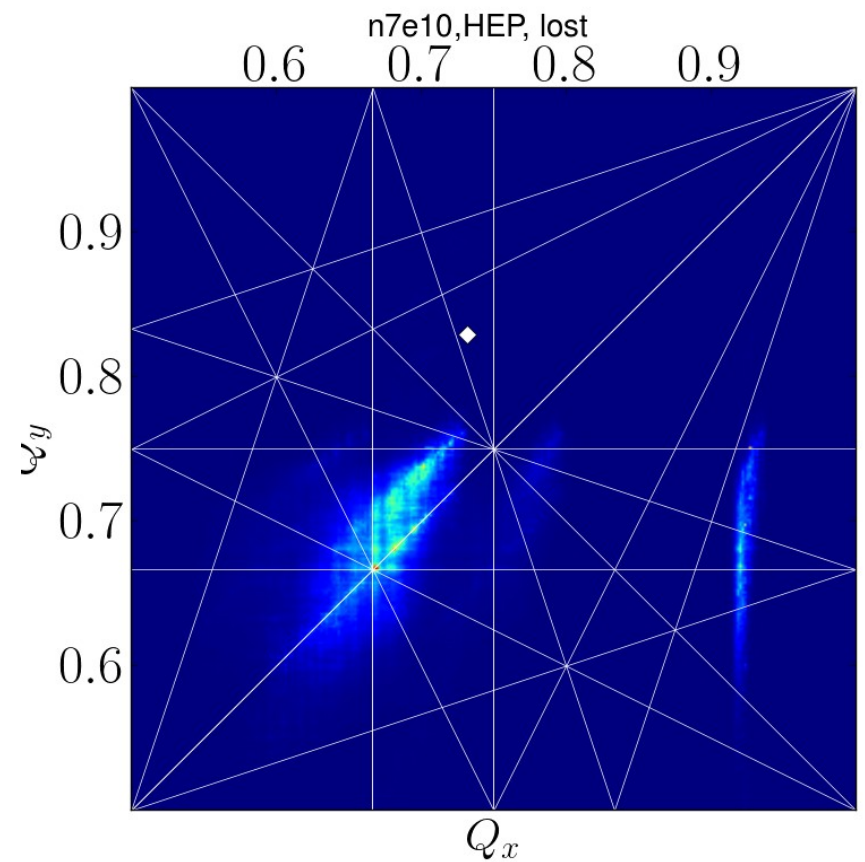
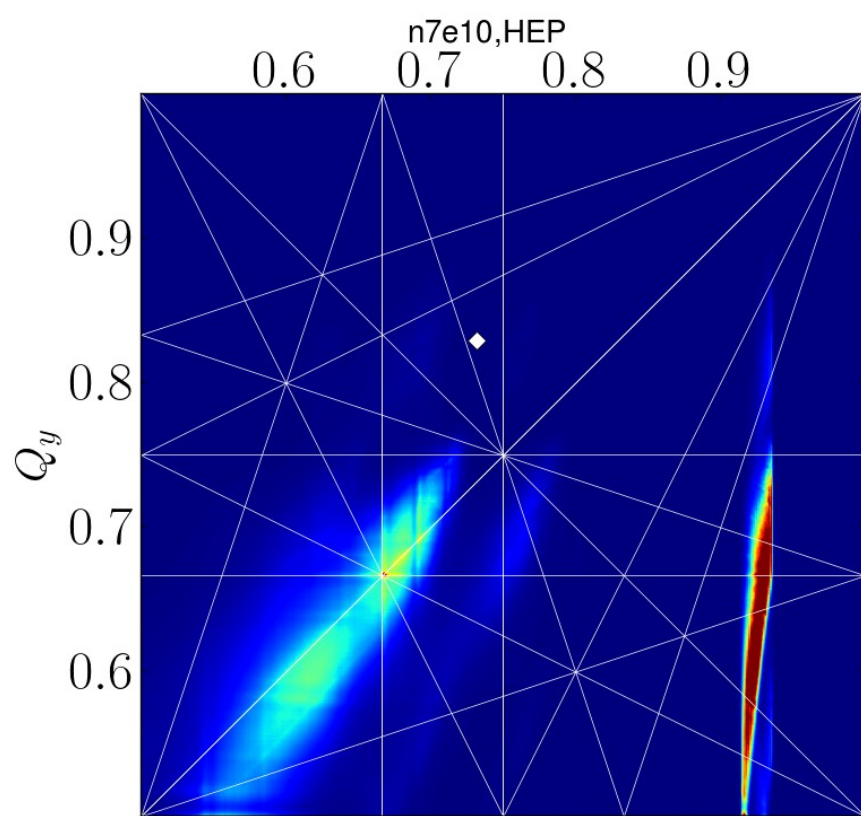
$n=6e10$ pp bunch= $4.86e12$ pp batch



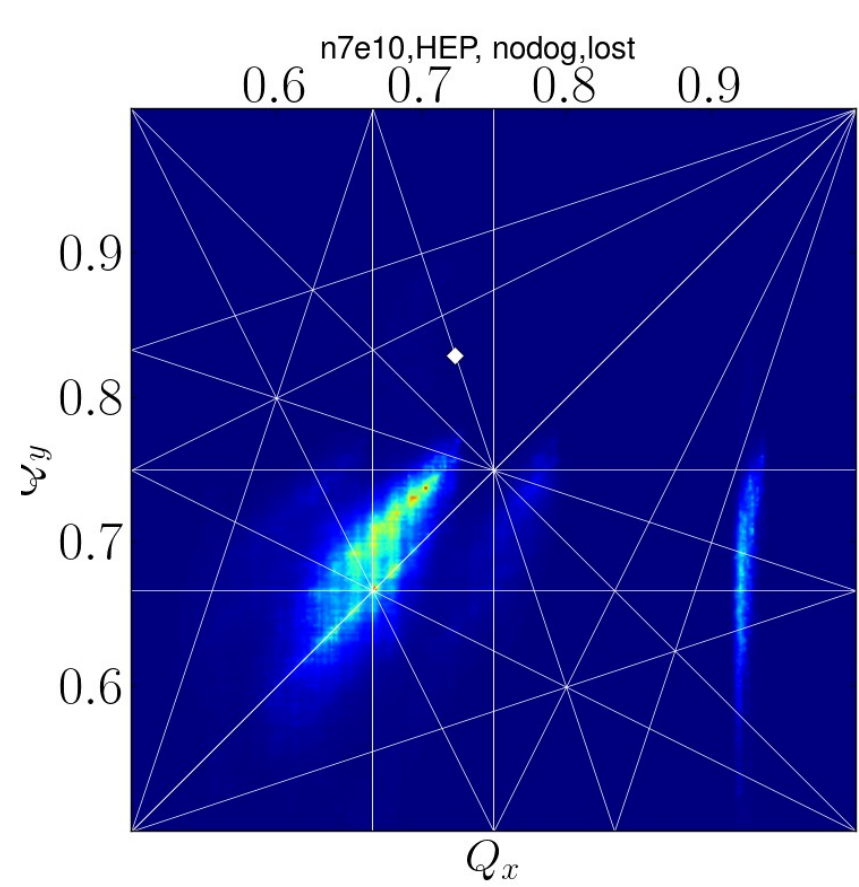
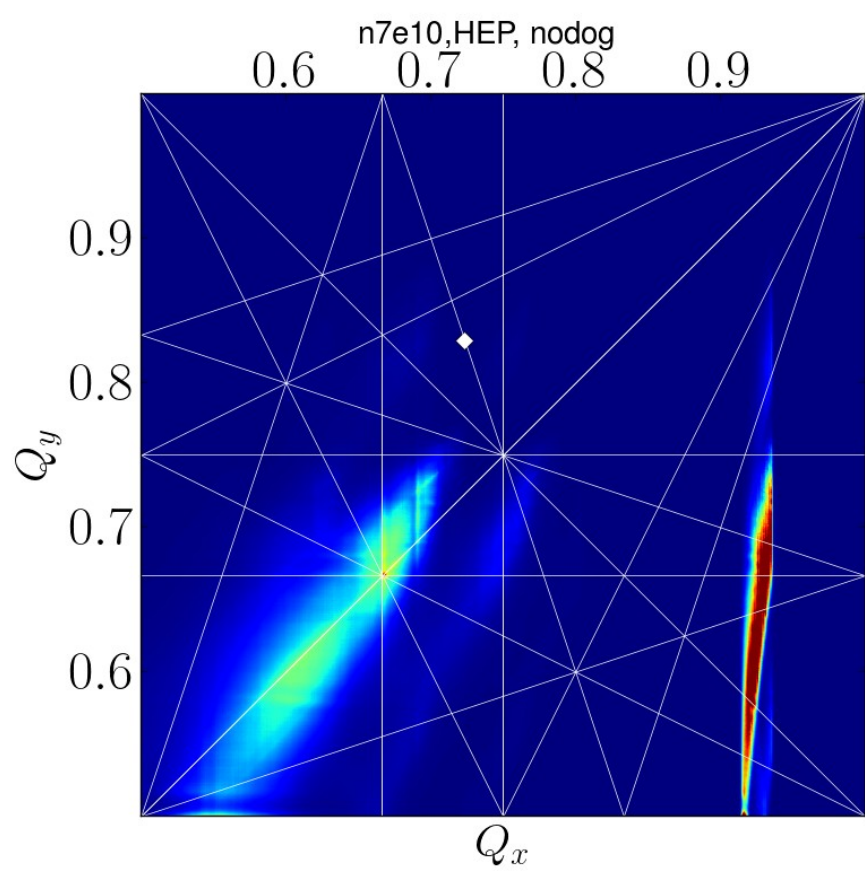


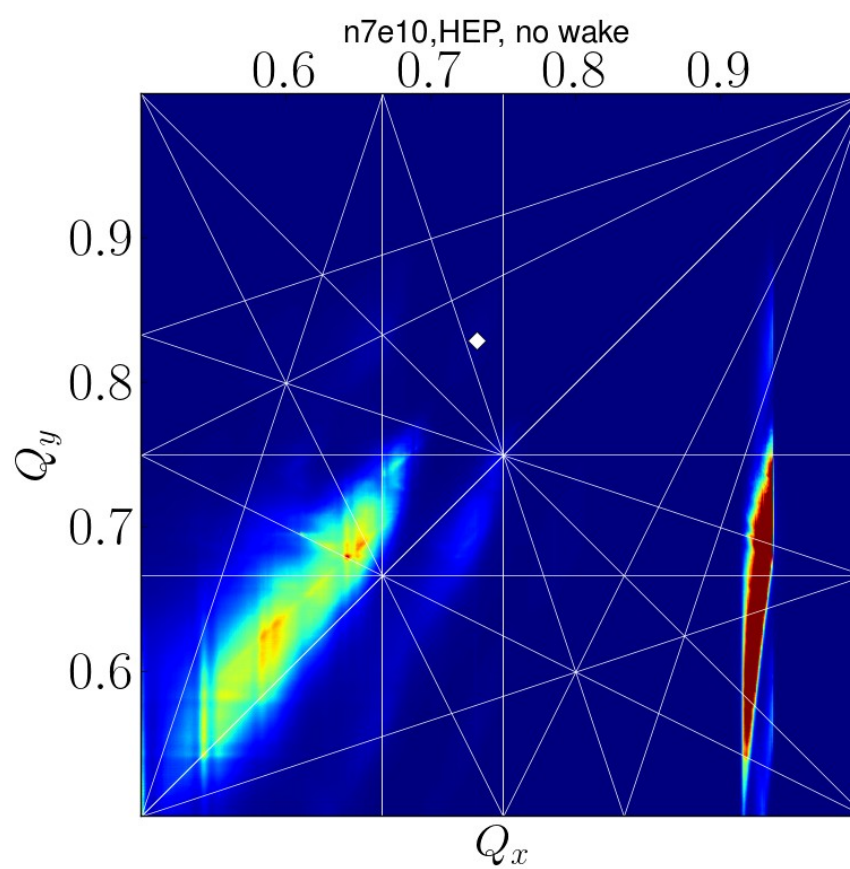
n=7e10 pp bunch=5.67e12 pp batch



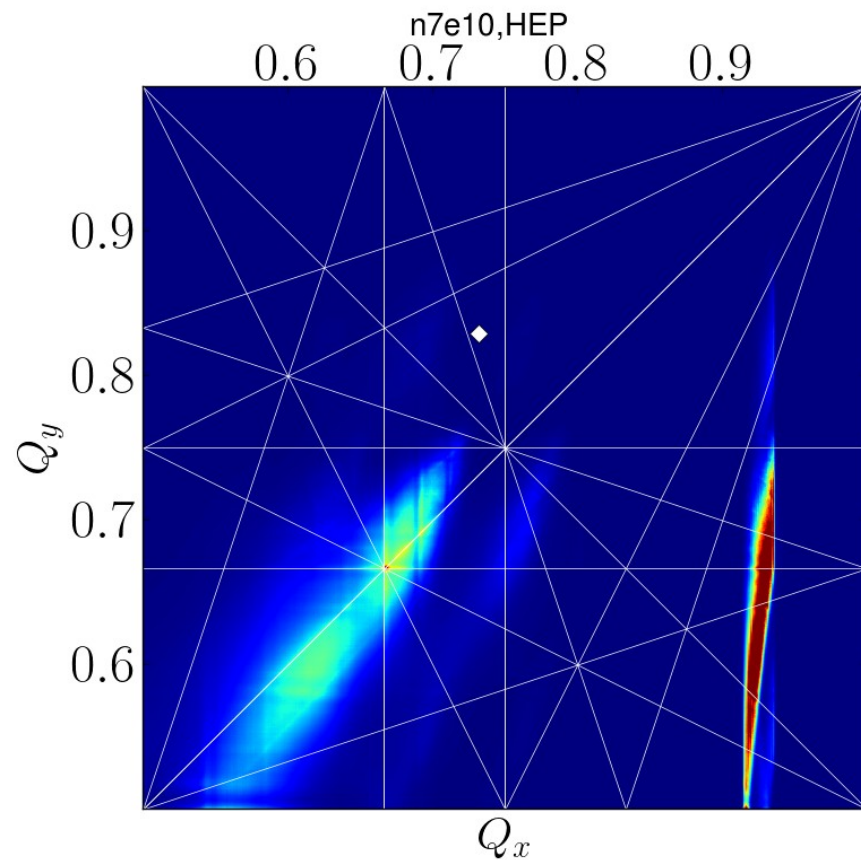


- Enhanced spectral weight at $Q_x = Q_y = 0.6666$
- Loss at vertical apertures



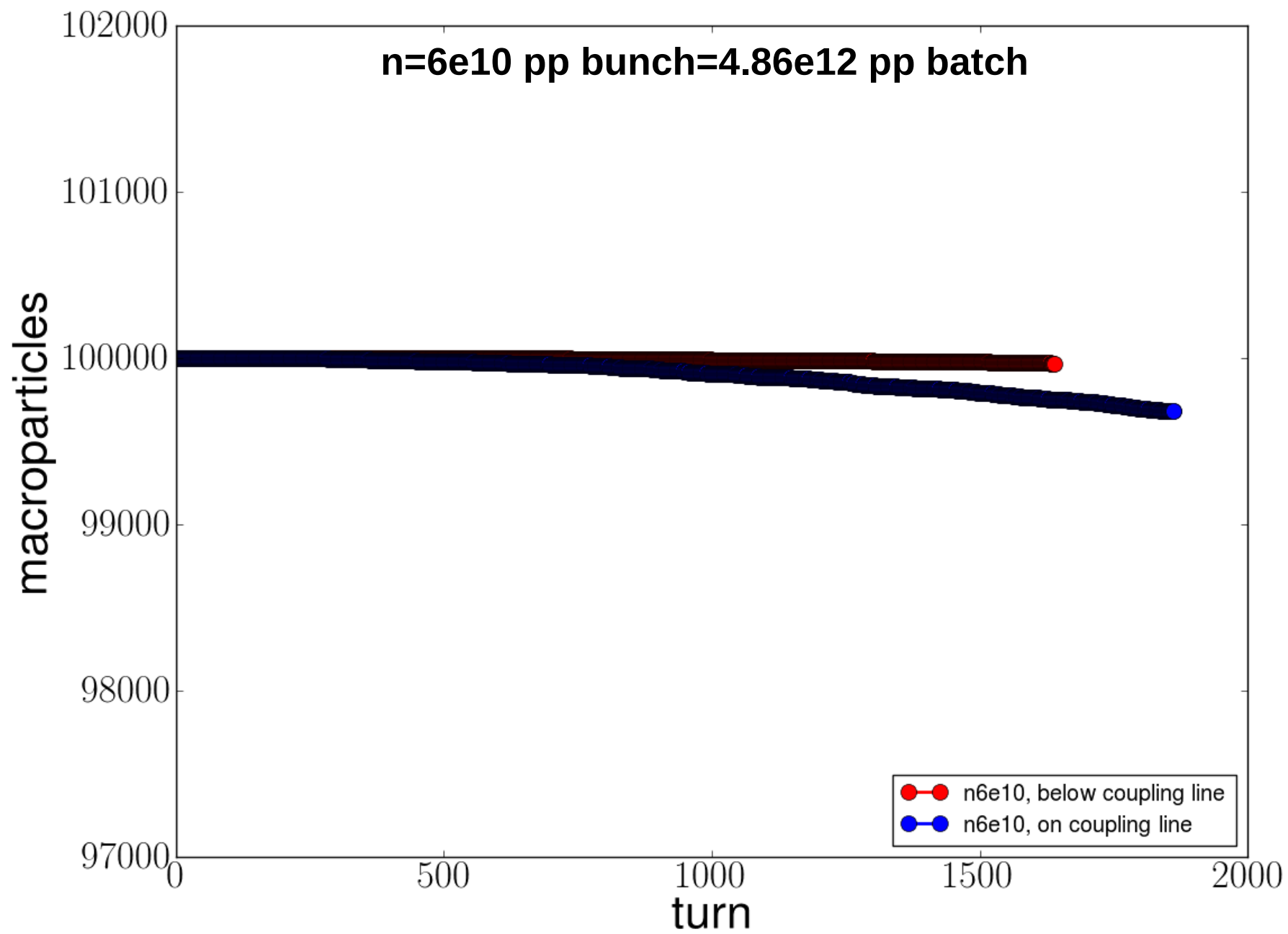


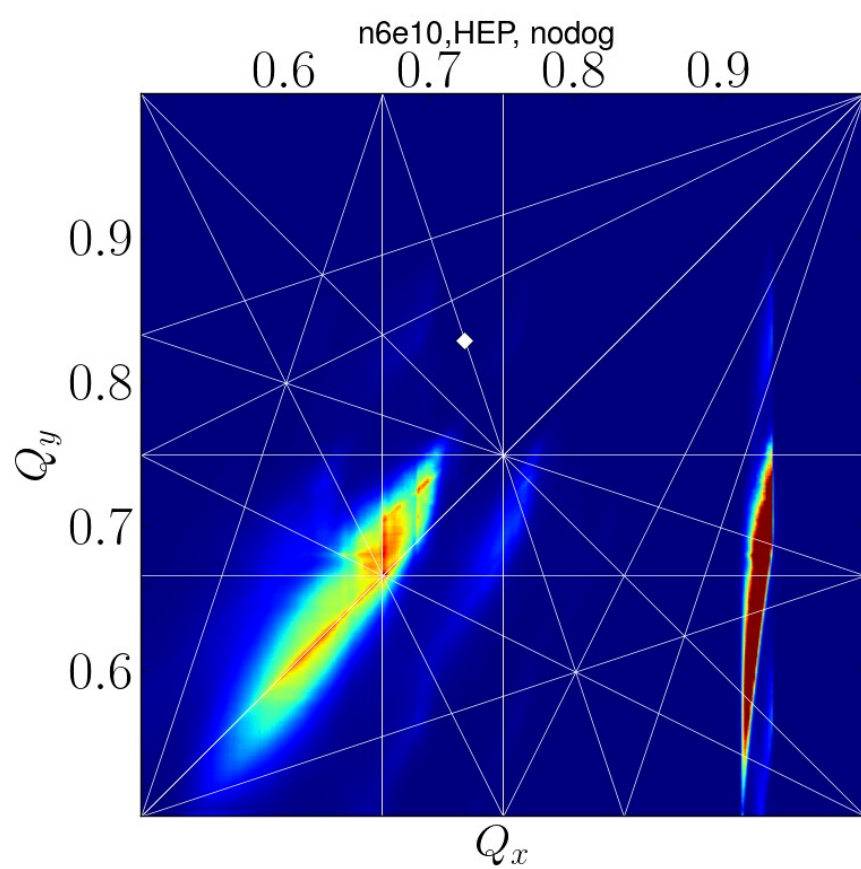
Smaller loss



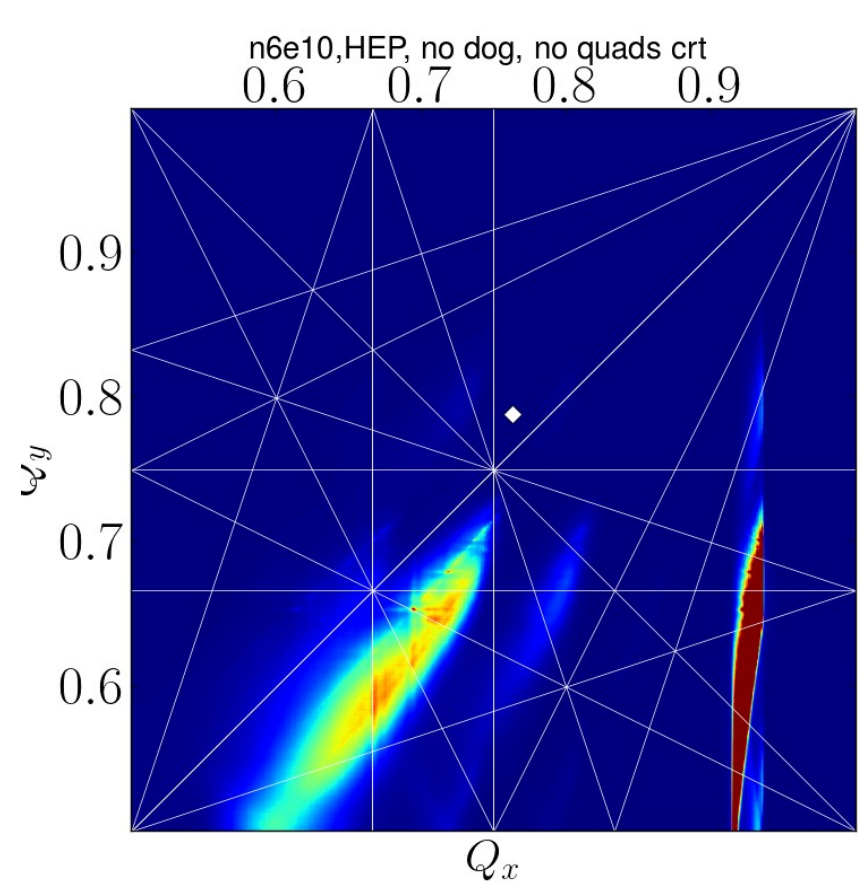
Larger loss

Tunes on the coupling line, $Q_x=Q_y$, favors loss?





larger loss

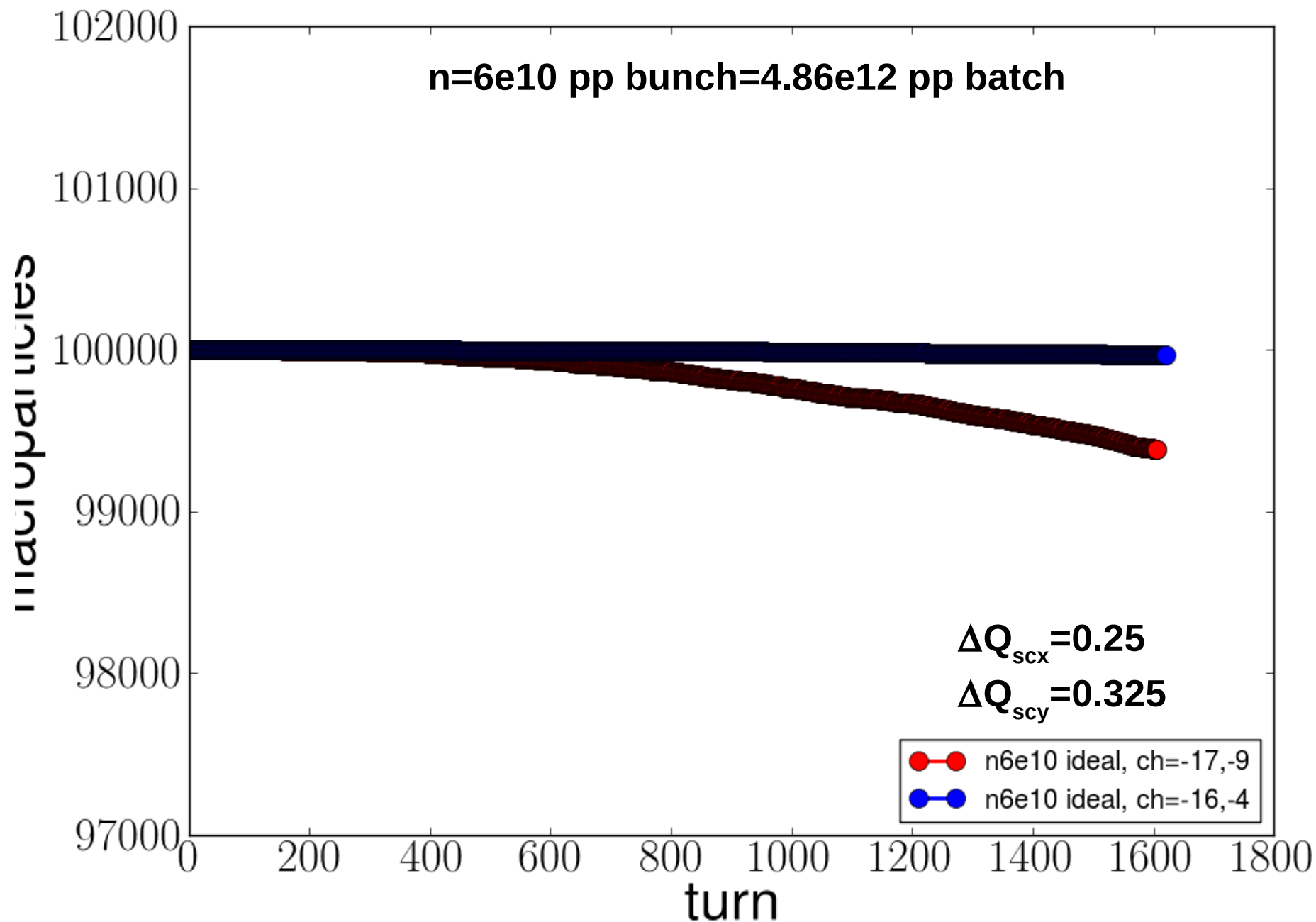


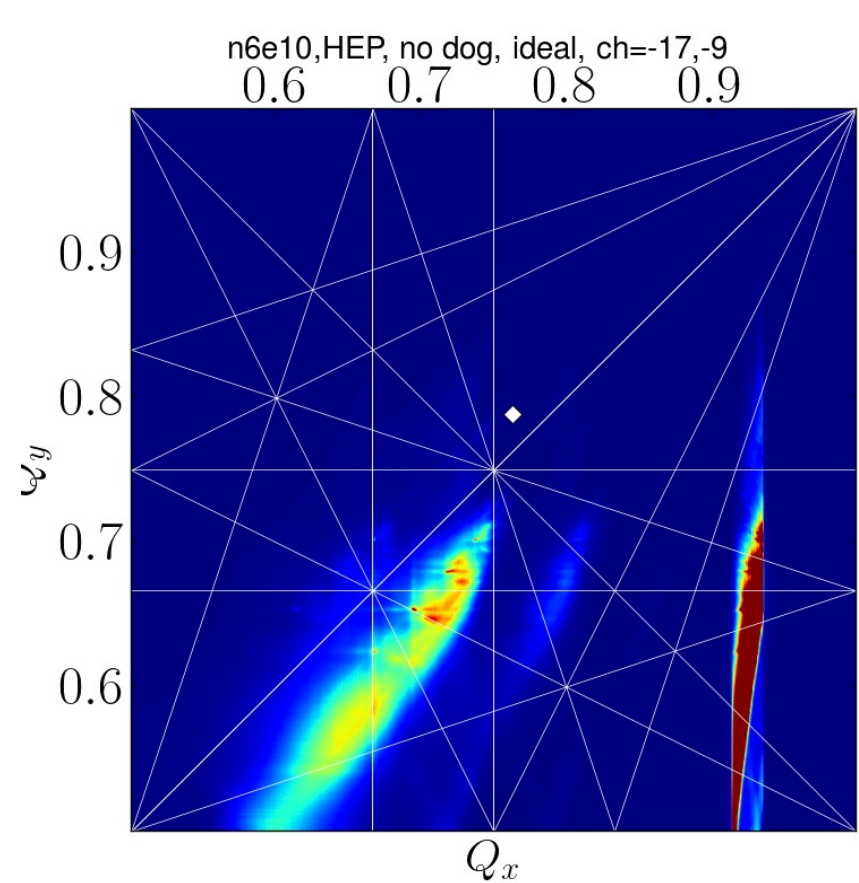
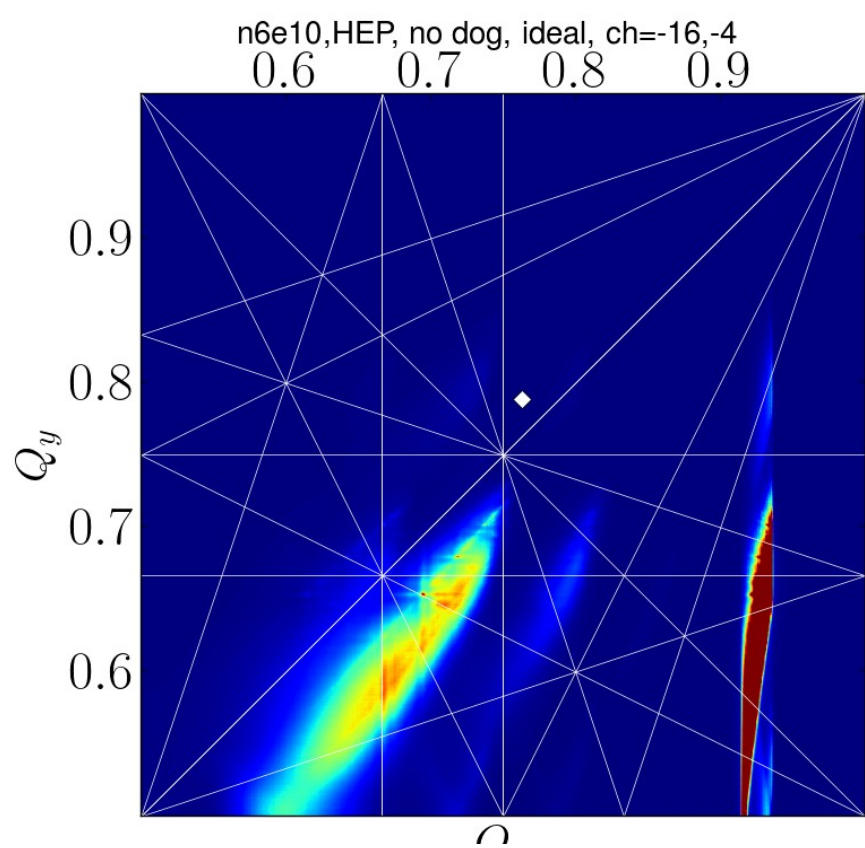
smaller loss

Tunes on the coupling line, $Q_x=Q_y$, favors loss?

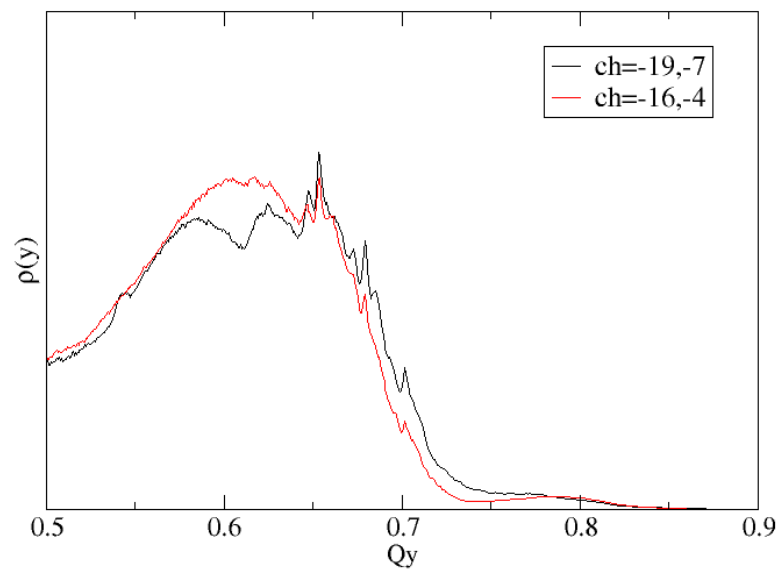
Larger chromaticity , larger beam loss

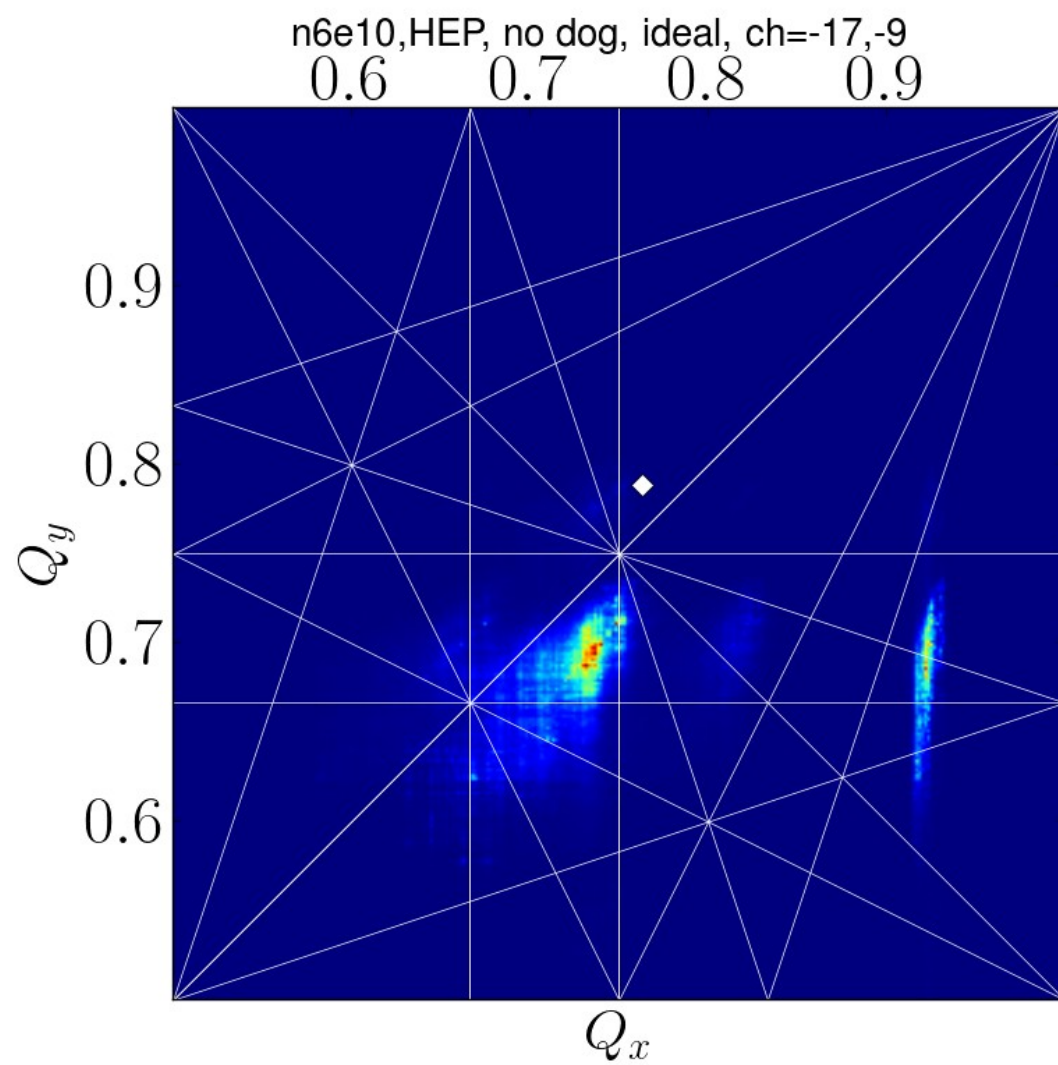
n=6e10 pp bunch=4.86e12 pp batch





Larger loss





- Dog magnets have a small effect on beam loss. They seem to decrease the loss.
- Chromaticity has a large influence on beam loss.
- The beam loss is larger when the tune footprint is on the coupling resonance line $Q_x = Q_y$
- No evidence that half integer resonance is important for beam loss
- Is the third integer resonance line $Q_y = 0.666$, or is the multiple resonance point $Q_x = Q_y = 0.666$ relevant for beam loss?

